

EJ | USA



required reading: an insider's guide to higher ed

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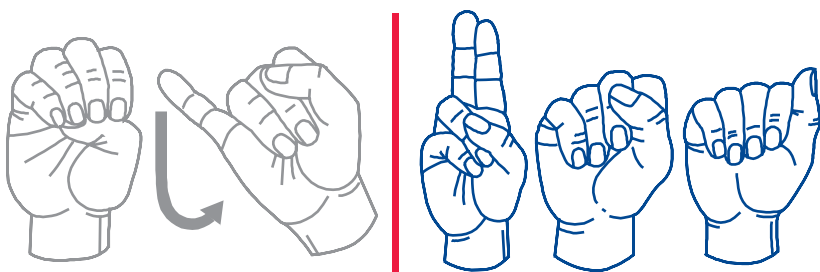
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EJ|USA

Gallaudet University students celebrate during Homecoming Spirit Week, which culminates in a football game to which alumni are invited.



COURTESY GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY



November 2013

REQUIRED READING: an insider's guide to higher ed

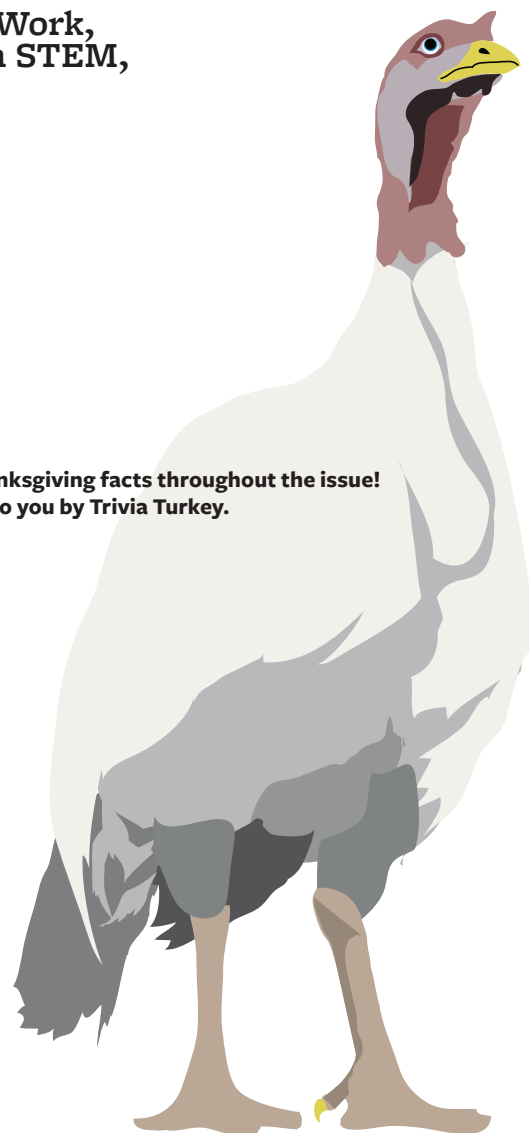
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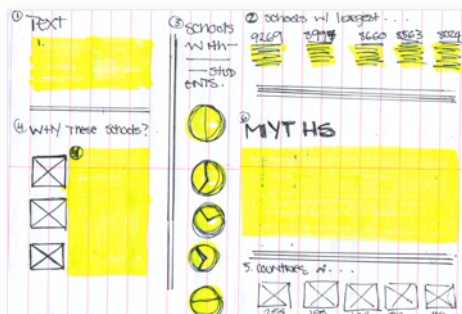
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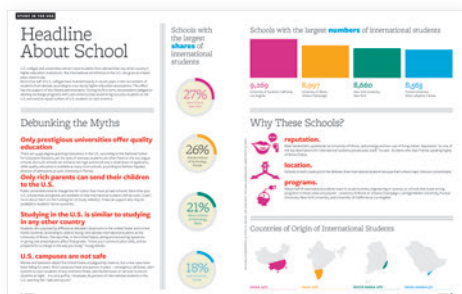
Fun Thanksgiving facts throughout the issue!
Served to you by Trivia Turkey.



School(work)



The potential of design: Early layout phases of *EJ|USA*. Above is a sketched version of the design implemented below.



I've always been interested in the way things look. When I was little, after my mother hung towels on a rack or my father set the dinner table, I would come along and make things "perfect." There are places for people like me. One, I believe, is design school.

As a student at the Corcoran College of Art and Design in Washington, I create a significant amount of work during any given week, pin it onto a wall and prepare for it to become the subject of a day's lesson. In critiques that can last for hours, I have learned to look at my work though others' eyes. (This is harder than being the one rearranging the forks on the dinner table.)

Increasingly, I use the discipline of the graphic design program in my approach to daily life. I am better able to reflect on others' advice, and more often I take it.

Because I work for *EJ|USA*, my artistic growth is on overdrive. Creating layouts for this magazine is similar to completing school projects, except that I have to work faster. The other designers here critique my work, and I theirs. It is ironic that while I am on break from classes, I am designing pages about studying in the USA, about students planning a lunar mission and about a portrait artist using video to explore personality. Most recently, I worked on pages about Thanksgiving, a day in November when Americans express gratitude. At *EJ|USA*, I apply my learning to a real publication, and for that, I am truly grateful.

– Lauren Russell



COURTESY LAUREN RUSSELL

Your Guide to U.S. Study



educationUSA.state.gov



More than English

Twenty-one percent of Americans — that's 60 million people — speak a language other than English at home. According to the Census Bureau, the most popular language is Spanish, with 38 million speakers, though Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, French, German and Korean are each spoken by more than 1 million people.

The standout city for residents speaking a language other than English at home is Laredo, Texas, where 92 percent of people speak Spanish or some language other than English at home. Since 2000, the number of people speaking a different language at home has risen steadily, yet the percentage of those who also speak English “very well” has held steady. This shows how important “languages other than English [are] in the national fabric” of America, said the Census Bureau’s Camille Ryan.



© THINKSTOCK

Female Breadwinners

More and more U.S. families depend on women for a living. Four out of 10 households include a female who is either the only or the primary earner for the family, according to a recent study of census data. Although households in which the husband earns less than the wife account for only a quarter of two-earner households, the number has increased nearly 400 percent in the last 50 years.



American Mosaic

America continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Between 2011 and 2012, the Asian population grew 30 times faster, the Hispanic population 25 times faster and the African-American population 1.5 times faster than the non-Hispanic white group. In the past year, the percentage of white people in the U.S. population reached an all-time low of 63 percent. For the first time, more deaths than births were registered among non-Hispanic whites. The trend is projected to continue: In 30 years, whites will become a minority in the U.S., according to the Census Bureau.

Higher Education Pays

University-educated workers earn 90 percent more than workers who have not finished secondary school in the United States and the other 33 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and in Brazil, Russia, China and India, according to a recent report on 2011 earnings.

The differential grew from a 75 percent spread as recently as 2007. The report, published by the OECD, says getting a job in the first place is easier for the well educated, too — unemployment rates are three times lower for those with bachelor’s degrees than for those who didn’t finish secondary school.

Volunteers place a frozen turkey into a holiday package for the poor.



An Interfaith Thanksgiving

SUSAN MILLIGAN



Trivia Turkey

88 km/h speeds reached by wild turkeys. Domesticated turkeys can't fly.

SOURCE: NATIONAL TURKEY FEDERATION

The first Thanksgiving is notable for its cross-cultural friendship: Native Americans shared a harvest feast in Plymouth, Massachusetts, with the English settlers, called Pilgrims. Since then, the holiday has evolved into a family affair, with the focus on traditional foods (turkey and trimmings, followed by pumpkin pie) and a day away from work.

But in some places the spirit of the original Thanksgiving endures, with churches, mosques, temples and other religious centers holding interfaith celebrations. Some deliver food to the needy. Others, such as the Heartsong United Methodist Church and the Memphis Islamic Center, in Memphis, Tennessee, share an annual Thanksgiving meal.

“We’ve done a lot of bonding and building of relationships,” said the Islamic center’s board member Danish Siddiqui.

The Thanksgiving meal has become a citywide symbol of understanding. The relationship between Muslim and Christian communities started in 2009, when the Muslim center purchased 30 acres of land directly across the street from the Methodist church. At the time, the Reverend Steve Stone, pastor at Heartsong, didn’t know any Muslims, save one man he saw at the gym, and he was “a little queasy” about having a Muslim center so close. After thought and prayer, Stone realized that his role as a clergyman was to counter the anti-Islamic comments being made elsewhere, so he put up a sign saying, “Welcome to the neighborhood, Memphis Islamic Center.”

Siddiqui, “very touched” by the gesture, contacted Stone, and the two men led their respective congregations into what became a close friendship. When the Muslims, still waiting for construction to be completed on their buildings the following year, needed a nighttime place to worship during Ramadan, Heartsong offered its space.

“We were just speechless,” Siddiqui said. The Muslim worshippers began bringing food to share with the Methodists. And when Heartsong offered to host a joint Thanksgiving dinner, the congregation’s neighbors agreed, but on one condition, namely, “that we provide the food,” Siddiqui said.

The event has been replicated across the country on Thanksgiving. Unlike many American holidays, Thanksgiving now has no religious underpinnings, said Christina Warner of the Shoulder-to-Shoulder Campaign, a nonprofit organization dedicated to interfaith understanding, especially of the Muslim community. That makes Thanksgiving easier for people of different faiths to celebrate together.

“Breaking bread together is really a fundamental way in which people of different faiths get to know each other,” Warner said.

In New Brunswick, New Jersey, Jewish and Muslim students at Rutgers University spend the week before Thanksgiving preparing food to deliver to the needy. “We try to do things that bring people together and won’t cause conflict,” said Saira Shakir, the 20-year-old president of Shalom/Salaam, an interfaith student organization. “Serving the homeless and the hungry is a way to do that.”

In Reston, Virginia, Cornerstones (formerly Reston Interfaith) has supplied meals to the hungry at Thanksgiving for 20 years, said spokeswoman Abby Kimble. And elsewhere across the country, people of different faiths gather for interfaith services or a traditional meal (often including a halal turkey to accommodate Muslim dietary rules).

For the Memphis Islamic Center and Heartsong United Methodist Church, the Thanksgiving celebration grows more popular every year, joined by local politicians and people from other churches. The event now draws nearly 500 people.

“It has become more than just a meal,” Stone said. It has become a Thanksgiving community: People of all faiths celebrate as one. ■

Please Pardon Me

Roasting a fat turkey for Thanksgiving dinner is an American tradition that extends to the White House, where farmers have presented live holiday turkeys to presidents since the 19th century. While most families purchase a bird ready to go in the oven, White House residents have had one problem: once they meet the live, donated turkey, it is hard to eat it for dinner.

Thus, in 1989, a more modern tradition — the White House turkey pardon — was born. For years, presidents have held lighthearted ceremonies at which a live turkey or two, often wearing security identification tags around their gnarly necks, are formally given presidential “pardons,” sparing the birds from gracing the dinner table and sending them to a farm for the rest of their days.

There are reports of Presidents Lincoln, Kennedy and Nixon sparing holiday turkeys from slaughter, but the first official pardon came from President George H.W. Bush, who declared that the White House turkey had been “granted a presidential pardon as of right now.”

The lucky bird is chosen from an early field of 15–20 fowl, said Kimmon Williams, a spokeswoman for the National Turkey Federation, which donates the animals. While appearance is part of the selection process (fluffed-out feathers are preferred), the turkeys are also evaluated based on their comfort in crowds and calmness under bright lights. ■



A turkey, seemingly unconcerned about the dinner menu, overshadows a White House guard.

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

MEMPHIS ●; PLYMOUTH ●; RESTON ●; NEW BRUNSWICK ●

3.5 million spectators of the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day parade in New York City

SOURCE: MACY’S INC.



Of Batsmen and Bowlers

BRIAN MURGATROYD



New Zealand and West Indies play a Twenty20 match in Lauderhill, Florida.

Once popular in the United States, cricket slipped from being a mainstream sport after the 19th century. Baseball overtook cricket as the country's summer sport of choice, thanks to baseball's simplicity and the fact that America could claim it as its own.

But today cricket is regaining a U.S. following. There are currently 49 leagues across the United States, with 1,100 registered clubs and around 35,000 active participants.

Lauderhill, Florida's accredited venue for international cricket matches, has hosted four Twenty20 Internationals. Twenty20 is a much shorter version of cricket in which the matches last about three hours. Cricket supporters see Twenty20 as the best way to take the game to the masses in the U.S.

Darren Beazley, the chief executive of the United States of America Cricket Association, said, "My goal is to make cricket a game for all Americans." ■



Trivia Turkey

74

football games played on Thanksgiving Day by the NFL's Detroit Lions — a tradition started in 1934

Nadia Gruny

By the Bay

"I come from Trinidad and Tobago, where cricket is part of the culture," 28-year-old Nadia Gruny said. "I did not consider playing seriously, but enjoyed many casual backyard and street cricket games with my brothers."

Gruny moved to the United States to study in 2002. She eventually started working for IT company Oracle in California's San Francisco Bay Area. "I heard the USA Cricket Association was organizing a first women's tournament and friends encouraged me to get involved, even though I had never played hardball cricket, just in the streets with my brothers."

At Oracle, she said, "my manager recognized my interest in cricket and encouraged me to start a women's team in the Bay Area. I have now become involved working with the Bay Area Women's Sports Initiative to try and get the sport taken up in schools."

Gruny became the second woman in history to score a century in U.S. women's cricket in June 2011. She believes the future is bright for the sport in America. —B.M.



Read!

To learn more about **Cricket in the USA**, scan the QR code with your phone.



CONNECTING THE DOTS:

LAUDERHILL ●; SAN FRANCISCO ●; PHILADELPHIA ●



COURTESY PHOTO

Players put their all into an alumni match at Haverford College.

Cradle of U.S. College Cricket

LEA TERHUNE

Haverford College, near Philadelphia, has one of the oldest U.S. college cricket teams. **It played the first U.S. collegiate varsity match in 1864 against the University of Pennsylvania and has fielded its 11 players ever since.**

Head coach Kamran Khan, who played for the U.S. national cricket team from 1972 to 1992 and was its captain for 10 years, said, "Cricket has grown so tremendously it is unbelievable."

A businessman who gets satisfaction from working with young people, Khan has coached at Haverford for decades.

"We have more American-born on the team than overseas players — at least 50-50. Some students come to Haverford just because they can play cricket," he said.

Haverford is the only U.S. varsity-level team. It plays intercollegiate matches against club teams from other colleges. The team has toured the United Kingdom twice in recent years, doing well against established teams in England and Scotland, including Oxford and Cambridge.

Trivia Turkey



1.2 hours Americans spend eating and drinking on Thanksgiving vs. 3.7 hours watching TV

SOURCE: NATIONAL WILD TURKEY FEDERATION

Nuclear Entrepreneurs

ANDRZEJ ZWANIECKI

Innovators may shape the future of the nuclear energy industry.

Two U.S. startups — Transatomic Power Inc. and TerraPower LLC — are pursuing new types of reactors, which, if successful, will make nuclear power more competitive and safer.

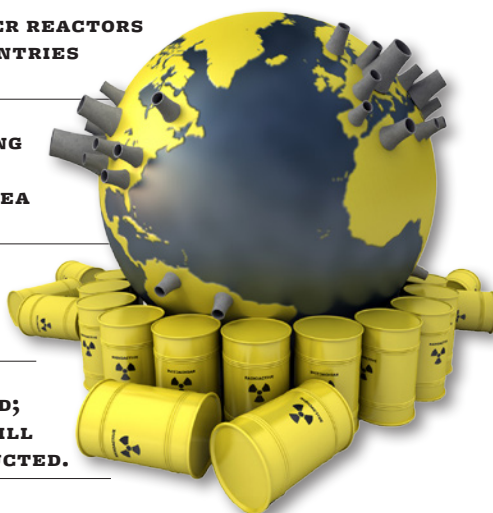
The nuclear industry is ripe for innovation, according to experts, because it's based on half-century-old technology. New power plants are prohibitively expensive, and the nuclear waste issue still waits for a comprehensive solution. The industry's resurgence expected just a few years ago has never happened. Low natural gas prices have made gas-fired power plants more economically viable than nuclear ones, and, as a result, most U.S. utility companies that had considered building new plants put plans on ice. In addition, the 2011 disaster at the Fukushima nuclear plant in Japan shook proponents of nuclear energy and dampened interest in it in several countries.

435 NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS OPERATE IN 31 COUNTRIES AND TAIWAN.

60+ REACTORS BEING BUILT, MOSTLY IN CHINA, SOUTH KOREA AND RUSSIA.

160 ADDITIONAL POWER REACTORS PLANNED.

320 MORE PROPOSED; OF THOSE, SOME WILL NEVER BE CONSTRUCTED.



SOURCE: WORLD NUCLEAR ASSOCIATION

Greenhorns and Veterans

A new generation of U.S. nuclear engineers believes innovation is what the industry needs. They “have enthusiasm and are not afraid to try new things,” said Benoit Forget, a professor of nuclear science and engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

The first to try their hands at developing new nuclear technologies were Leslie Dewan and Mark Massie, who as doctoral candidates in the Nuclear Science and Engineering Department of MIT proposed a waste-annihilating molten salt reactor (WAMSR) in 2012. In that reactor, molten salt (mixed with fuel) serves as

a coolant, instead of the usual water. Dewan and Massie started Transatomic Power Inc., based in Boston, to develop such a reactor.

Silicon Valley bets on another concept — a traveling wave reactor (TWR) — in hopes that more appealing nuclear power will help slow global warming. A group of industry veterans and nuclear experts launched TerraPower LLC, based in Bellevue, Washington, to develop TWR, which produces its own fuel within its core.

By 2035 nuclear power generation capacity is projected to increase by more than 50 percent from the 2011 level.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

New-generation nuclear reactors promise to make nuclear power generation safer, more efficient and less expensive and address the issue of radioactive waste, its byproduct, now stored at nuclear plant locations. (See p. 10.)

Forget of MIT has no doubt the nuclear startups face challenges: financial, regulatory and logistical. After experimentation and simulation, TerraPower and Transatomic need to build working prototypes, design commercial plants and get all necessary licenses, an arduous and expensive process.

With backing from Microsoft chairman Bill Gates, inventor Nathan Myhrvold and Silicon Valley venture capital funds, TerraPower has a solid financial foundation. It works with more than 100 partners, primarily national labs, universities and potential suppliers.

Transatomic started with \$1 million in seed money from families, friends and local entrepreneurs, according to its chief executive, Russ Wilcox. “It’s hard to imagine any other country where you could start a nuclear company through private initiative,” he said.

Wilcox is optimistic that the company will convince private investors and the U.S. government to support Transatomic’s concept. He believes his company can construct the WAMSR for one-third of what it costs to build a nuclear plant today. “We can completely change the industry,” he said.

The technical problem the two upstarts hope to solve is a lack of materials that can withstand extreme conditions of the reactor core for decades. But complying with regulations is a greater

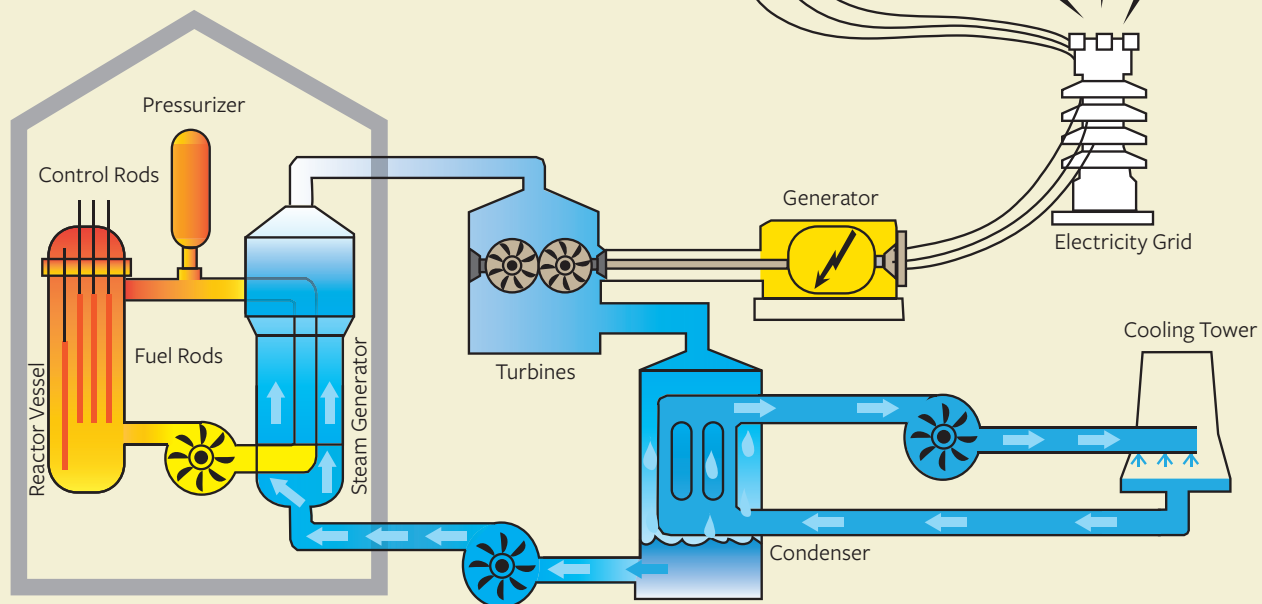


Trivia Turkey

248 million turkeys raised in the U.S. each year. A quarter wind up on Thanksgiving tables.

SOURCE: NATIONAL TURKEY FEDERATION

How a Conventional (Light Water) Reactor Works



1 In the reactor core, fission, or splitting, of atoms in fuel rods produces heat and neutrons.

2 Control rods limit the number of neutrons in the core and maintain a constant supply of electricity.

3 Water, which works as both a moderator and a coolant, picks up the heat generated by the fission. From a pressurizer, where water pressure is raised, water flows to a steam generator.

4 The steam drives a turbine, which in turn drives a power generator.

5 A condenser turns steam coming out of the turbine into water, which then is pumped back into the steam generator and the reactor core.

6 In a secondary system, condenser water that absorbs heat from steam runs through a cooling tower.

7.3 kilogram average weight for Thanksgiving turkeys. It's also how much turkey Americans eat per capita each year.

Trivia Turkey

SOURCE: NATIONAL TURKEY FEDERATION



challenge, Wilcox said. Forget agreed, saying it is particularly so in the U.S. Although the U.S. design certification process is regarded as the “gold standard” around the world for reactor safety, when applied to reactors that use existing technology, the U.S. process doesn’t provide for a certification of reactors like TerraPower’s and Transatomic’s.

210,000
cubic meters of radioactive
waste is produced each year
by nuclear power generation
facilities worldwide.

270,000
metric tons of used fuel is stored,
much of it at reactor sites.

SOURCE: WORLD NUCLEAR ASSOCIATION

Other countries with ambitious plans for nuclear power may be open to new ideas, Forget said. TerraPower is actively seeking partners to help build a prototype. Company executives have visited China, France, India, Japan, South Korea and Russia.

Forget said a build date mostly depends on another country agreeing to locate a commercial plant on its soil.

Forget and other experts believe that nuclear power has a future, as natural gas prices are projected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration to more than double by 2040.

Without nuclear expansion, world energy prices will rise and global warming will get worse, warned Faith Birol, chief economist at the International Energy Agency.

“In the longer term, nuclear is part of the answer,” Forget said, noting that hesitation in the U.S. and part of Europe may be temporary and that other countries continue to expand their nuclear power industries. ■

CONNECTING THE DOTS:
BOSTON ●; BELLEVUE ●

Nuclear Innovation

For fuel, TerraPower depends on depleted uranium from the existing uranium-ore enrichment process; Transatomic relies on radioactive waste removed from conventional reactors. These ventures are promising because they ...

- Reduce radioactive waste and the need for waste storage.
- Capture more energy from uranium ore than a conventional reactor can.
- Operate at atmospheric pressure that causes less mechanical stress, simplifying designs and improving safety.
- Allow for high-temperature operation, improving the efficiency of electricity conversion.



©578FOOT/SHUTTERSTOCK.COM



Trivia Turkey

900 kilograms is the record weight for a pumpkin.
Most grown for pies weigh 2–5 kilograms.

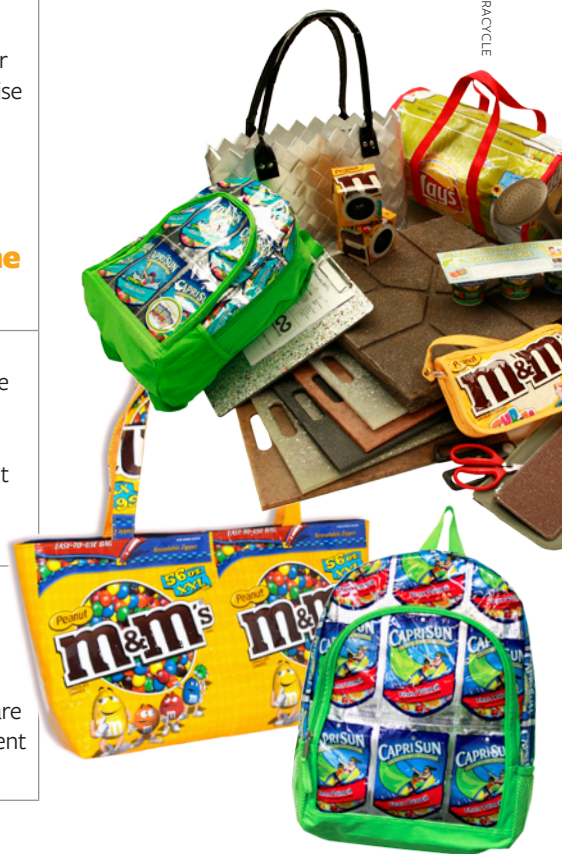
SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING RESOURCE CENTER



	ECOSCRAPS	TERRACYCLE
WHO	<p>Dan Blake co-founded the company with Craig Martineau and Brandon Sargent. Blake did a lot of research on his own: dumpster diving, blending different combinations of wasted food and testing results. Still, he doesn't miss EcoScraps' early days when he collected food scraps from the dumpsters:</p> <p>"I ruined most of my clothes. I think my shoes ended up composting themselves, and my car still stinks."</p>	<p>In 2001, 20-year-old Princeton University freshman Tom Szaky started marketing worm poop as fertilizer in recycled plastic bottles. Today his company operates in 22 countries, where more than 40 million people, including students, collect trash for points, which can be traded for merchandise or as charitable contributions.</p> <p>"Involving people in the collection of trash will educate them about the effects that waste has on the environment," Szaky said.</p>
WHAT	<p>Produces organic, chemical- and manure-free compost and potting soil. From its inception in 2010, EcoScraps reports, the company has recycled 7 million kilograms of food waste and thus prevented more than 4 million kilograms of methane — a powerful greenhouse gas — from being released into the atmosphere.</p>	<p>In addition to recycling, the company upcycles, that is, converts non-recyclable or hard-to-recycle waste into new products. Using less carbon and energy, upcycling is friendlier to the environment and more cost effective than recycling, according to the company.</p>
HOW	<p>Supermarkets, restaurants and farms collect food waste, mostly spoiled fruits and vegetables. The spoiled food is delivered to a plant, where it is ground and mixed with wood shavings. After it is oxygenated, the mixture is "cooked" to produce compost.</p>	<p>Waste divided into 40 categories — from candy wrappers to plastic bottles to old shoes to cigarette butts — is turned into valuable materials, such as customized plastic pellets. More than 1,500 products are made from these materials through different molding techniques.</p>

Below are various items created with recyclable materials by TerraCycle.

COOKIES! IERACICLE





©LOIS ELLEN FRANK

Native American Cuisine

KOURTNI GONZALEZ

There is a certain amount of nationalism associated with the traditional food of every culture. People overlook the journey taken by their favorite food before it gets to their tables.

Lois Ellen Frank and Walter Whitewater, chefs at the Native American catering and food company called Red Mesa Cuisine in Santa Fe, New Mexico, consider it their mission to educate people about the sometimes surprising origins of ingredients.

“Foods have traveled the world and changed all of us, and I think we can celebrate where they came from and share in the commonality that we all have in our respective ethnicities and places,” Frank said.

Frank, of the Kiowa tribe from Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Whitewater, of the Diné (Navajo) tribe in Pinon, Arizona, left their business for 10 days earlier in 2013 to travel to Ukraine. The chefs met with eager audiences to discuss ingredients, especially those indigenous to America and popular in European cuisine.

Only some Italians know that the tomato didn’t originate in Italy, and only some Irish know the potato was grown in America before being planted in Ireland. “A lot of people are surprised about the [American] origins of some of their most common foods,” said Richard Hetzler, executive chef at Mitsitam Native Foods Café at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington. He



Trivia Turkey

340 thousand metric tons of cranberries produced annually in the U.S.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

believes that what people eat today around the world would be very different had it not been for the Native American contribution of ingredients such as corn, beans, squash, chili pepper, sunflower seeds and tomatoes to menus.

Likewise, the United States is a country built on diversity, and traditional American dishes have been inspired and shaped by contributions from elsewhere in the world.

Sharing Ingredients

Hetzler regrets that Americans have moved further away from the days of community-based local growing, because a disconnect has developed between the food people eat and the place where it was grown. Typically, U.S. consumers go to their local supermarket and find even out-of-season produce readily available.

Earlier, Hetzler said, “Native Americans formed a culture around food as life.” He wants people around the world to know the origins of their food and recognize the effect that these foods have had on their cultural identity.

The test kitchen and catering business that Whitewater and Frank run in New Mexico offers a “Culture and Cuisine” program in which patrons prepare and share a meal together using traditional Southwest techniques and ingredients, many of which are sourced from local Native American tribal nations. Frank gives a background lecture to the group to teach everyone about the ingredients’ importance to Native American history and culture. Frank said that, when she leads these workshops, she tells students that understanding food facilitates understanding who they are.

Food is culturally ingrained in everything that a society does, she believes. It is the “common element we all share regardless of language, religion, race, ethnicity,” she said, but it also is a way in which we can define a unique identity. ■

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

SANTA FE ●; ANADARKO ●; PINON ●; WASHINGTON ●



Food Flight

These common foods around the world originated in the Americas.

Mesa Squash Fry with Sunflower Seeds

LOIS ELLEN FRANK

This colorful squash fry is sometimes called *calabacitas*. There are several different variations, but this one is my favorite.



©LOIS ELLEN FRANK

Ingredients

- 1 green New Mexico or Anaheim chile
- 30 milliliters sunflower oil
- 2 garlic cloves, finely chopped
- A pinch (about 2 grams) of salt
- A pinch (about 2 grams) of black pepper
- 4 carrots, cut into 2-inch-long julienne
- 4 small zucchini, cut into 2-inch-long julienne
- 4 yellow squash, cut into 2-inch-long julienne
- 1 red bell pepper, diced
- 60 grams shelled sunflower seeds (raw or toasted)

Directions

1. Roast the chile on an open flame. Then peel, seed and coarsely chop it.
2. In a sauté pan, heat the oil over medium-high heat. When the oil is hot but not smoking, add the garlic, chile, salt and black pepper. Cook 1 to 2 minutes, stirring constantly, to allow the flavors to blend.
3. Add the carrots, zucchini, squash and red pepper. Reduce the heat and allow vegetables to simmer about 10 minutes, until they are tender. Add the sunflower seeds and simmer another 5 minutes. Serve hot as a vegetable side dish.

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Trivia Turkey

50 million contact the Butterball poultry company for advice on how to cook turkey

SOURCE: BUTTERBALL, LLC.



The Edward Miner Gallaudet Residence has housed all 10 of the university's presidents.

A School Like No Other

MARK TRAINER

In 1988, when Gallaudet University's board of trustees announced it had chosen a hearing person as its seventh president over two deaf finalists, Gallaudet students, with the support of alumni and staff, shut down the university for several days. The incident made national headlines.

The "Deaf President Now" protest succeeded, and I. King Jordan was named Gallaudet's eighth — and first deaf — president. In spite of the internal strife, Gallaudet embraces this chapter of its history because it speaks to a core characteristic of the school. The Gallaudet community takes pride in its record of advocating aggressively on behalf of deaf people.

Gallaudet — a federally chartered, private, nonprofit educational institution in Washington — is the only higher-education institution in the world where all services are specifically designed for deaf students. It offers Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in more than 40 majors. Gallaudet confers master's degrees in fields such as public administration and international development and doctoral degrees in clinical psychology and linguistics. A majority of Gallaudet's graduate programs are designed to train students in professional services for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Congress authorized permanent federal appropriations for the school in 1954. President Ronald Reagan signed the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, which reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to making educational



opportunities available to deaf people and renaming Gallaudet College as Gallaudet University.

In 2014, the school will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the law signed by President Lincoln authorizing it to confer degrees upon deaf students. Along with all the reasons any college graduate has to brag, Gallaudet grads can show off diplomas signed by the sitting president of the United States.

In 2012, **10 percent** of Gallaudet students came from outside the United States. Krishneer Sen came from Suva, Fiji, to work toward a degree in information technology. “All of the instructors here use sign language, and we have direct access and direct communication, so that’s one very, very important aspect,” Sen said. “One of my teachers is the first deaf woman to get her Ph.D. in computer science.”

In addition to the learning environment, Sen appreciates getting to know his peers. “We have such a diverse population here, and I wasn’t used to that. We have a gay and lesbian community, which is very strong, black, Latino — all of these diverse groups. I like that.” ■

CONNECTING THE DOTS: WASHINGTON ●



From top: Gallaudet's Bison football team gets psyched before a game; Gallaudet's newest residence hall uses the design concept known as DeafSpace to maximize deaf people's visual access.



COURTESY GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY



Read!



To learn more about **Gallaudet University**, scan the QR code with your phone.



Senator Tom Harkin

©AP IMAGES

Lowering Barriers by Law

When Frank Harkin was a boy, he was told his deafness would limit his career. Instead, he found that his disability made him a more productive employee than hearing workers at an aircraft manufacturing plant. He could do delicate work without being distracted by the loud noises around him. His employer was so impressed that he hired more deaf people.

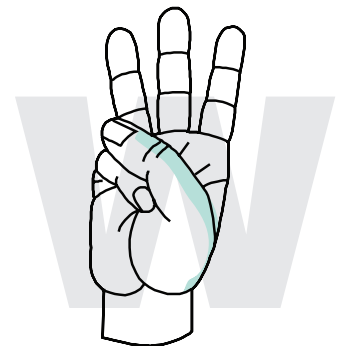
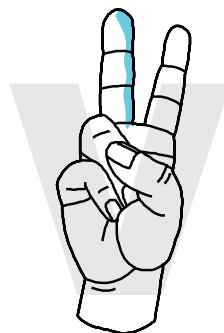
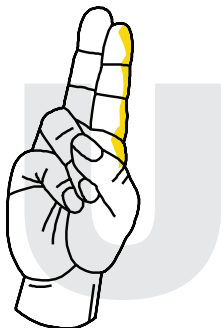
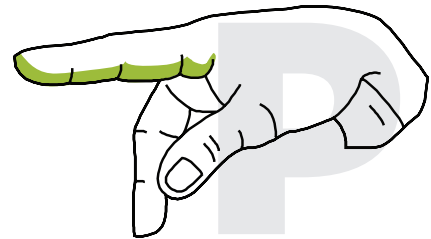
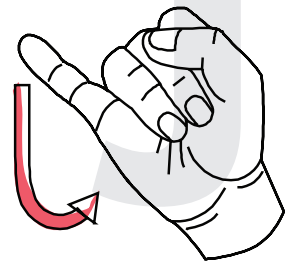
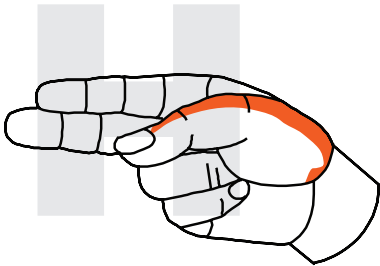
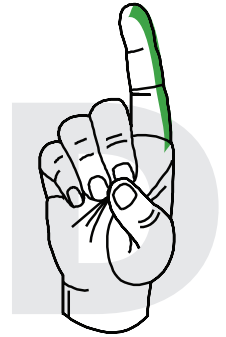
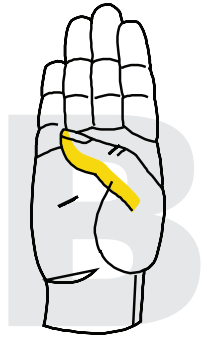
Frank's work was an inspiration for his younger brother, U.S. Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa; his brother's successful career in manufacturing led the senator to sponsor the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The act is a civil rights law that bars discrimination in hiring people with disabilities and requires employers to make “reasonable accommodations” to allow a person with a disability to do a job. The law also requires hotels, restaurants, stores and other public places to remove architectural barriers that would hinder access to people with disabilities.

Frank Harkin, who died in 2000, had been working as a baker — one of just three jobs he had been told he could do as a deaf person — when the owner of Delavan Corporation took a liking to him and offered him a job. Before then, “his whole life was limited — or he was told it was limited — because he couldn’t hear,” Senator Harkin said, explaining why he made disability rights his calling. “What the ADA has done for all people with disabilities is open the world for travel, for accommodations, for work and for education by breaking down both physical barriers and attitudinal barriers.”

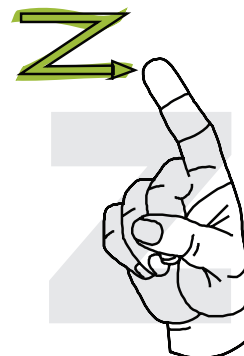
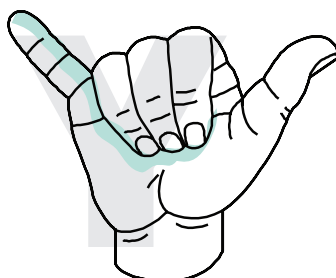
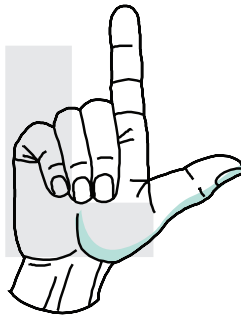
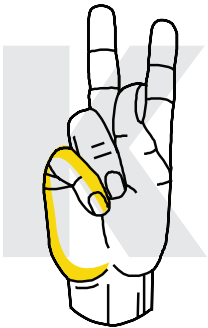
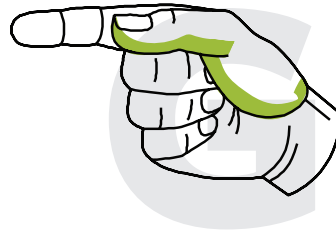
Some 50 million Americans have a disability, the Centers for Disease Control reports, and most Americans will experience disability at some point in their lives.

Senator Harkin said he recently benefited from the law's policies himself. At the movies, he was handed a special pair of glasses that displayed the dialogue in closed captions so he could read as well as hear the voices of the actors. “It’s amazing,” he said. “And it’s all because of the ADA.” —S.M.

Learn! American



Manual Alphabet



REQUIRED READING

An Insider's Guide to Higher Ed

The journey to a U.S. degree is filled
with choices. Make smart ones.

Business Schools Bridge Classrooms and Real-Life Work

KATHERINE MANGAN

As a Northeastern University undergraduate, Abhi Nangia learned marketing by helping women in Nicaragua sell jewelry made from recycled trash. He studied finance by advising a tiny catering company in South Africa and leadership by organizing struggling artists in Indonesia.

Upon graduation from the Boston university in May, Nangia took the skills he learned at its Social Enterprise Institute to launch Reweave, a network that “creates market access for people making beautiful things.”

This may not sound like the traditional undergraduate business-school experience, but it’s typical of the innovative ways business students are educated in the United States today. It combines features that a growing number of programs offer: Instruction and learning are hands-on, entrepreneurial and global.

“The Social Enterprise Institute is probably the coolest thing ever,” said Nangia, whose parents are from New Delhi but who grew up in Buffalo, New York. Northeastern is a leader among U.S. universities in alternating classroom studies with internships and real jobs. The experience convinced Nangia that international business is about a lot more than making money; it can actually improve people’s lives in other countries. Undergraduate business students who historically concentrated in accounting, finance or marketing today can acquire knowledge and skills as well about such fields as health care and sustainable development.

For students looking to work for cutting-edge companies such as tech giant Google Inc. or online retailer Amazon.com Inc., some U.S. business schools offer technology-focused degrees. Students at Carnegie Mellon University’s Tepper School of Business can study topics like big data — data sets so complex that they’re hard to manage with traditional software.

Ronny Ho, a 21-year-old Chinese American who grew up in New York and whose parents are from Shanghai and Taiwan, is a senior at the Pittsburgh university. She recently interned at the financial company Citigroup Inc. in New York. She felt she brought more to the job than just an ability to crunch numbers because of all the time she spent at Carnegie Mellon working on team projects with scientists and engineers. The collaborative projects included making futuristic videos at the university’s Human-Computer Interaction Institute, where students create make-believe worlds and games to better understand how computers can help people go about their daily lives. “It’s such a new field,” she said. “It’s fun to take it and run with it and see what you can do.”

The recent global recession gave business schools more reasons to expand internships and courses that give students hands-on experience like Ho and Nangia are getting, said John J. Fernandes, president of AACSB International (Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business). With fewer workers, companies are looking to interns to do more. “Businesses expect students to hit the ground running,” Fernandes said. ■

Express Lane to an MBA

At the Bainbridge Graduate Institute, nature lovers can pursue master’s degrees in business administration on an island campus off the coast of Seattle. In classrooms nestled amid 250 acres of forest, they learn how to make money in environmentally sustainable ways.

If studying in one of the world’s most exciting business centers is more your style, New York University’s Stern School of Business is blocks from Wall Street. As members of the Stern Consulting Corps, students tackle real business challenges by advising shop owners in a low-income neighborhood or by creating business plans for upstart fashion designers.

Most full-time MBA programs in the United States take two years to complete, but several now offer intensified, one-year options. While top MBA programs usually require several years of work experience, someone fresh out of college or with just a few years on the job might want to look into a one-year specialized master’s degree.

At Thunderbird School of Global Management, a private school based in Glendale, Arizona, finishing in one year shaves \$20,000 off the price. (Tuition runs \$90,000 for two years and \$70,000 for one.)

“For students looking to improve their English, studying in the U.S. gives you a true immersion in the language that will force you to become fluent by the time you leave,” said Rebecca Henriksen, vice president of enrollment and student services. “But it’s still a truly global experience. We have students from close to 70 countries, so it’s almost like a mini-United Nations here.”

Cornell University’s Johnson Graduate School of Management also offers a one-year MBA popular with students who want to double up and earn a professional degree in medicine, engineering or law as well. Dual degrees are increasingly popular in the U.S. because they give graduates an edge in a tough job market.

In recent years, enrollments in traditional, two-year MBA programs inched up 1 percent in North America, while specialized masters enrollments shot up 30 percent, according to the AACSB. Popular specialties include finance, accounting, marketing and newer fields such as data analytics and information-technology management.



COURTESY (REWEAVE)

Abhi Nangia shoots a video to help a group of women in Nicaragua sell jewelry made from recycled trash.

Tomorrow's Artists Today

KAREN CALABRIA

It's no surprise that artists worldwide look to address modern challenges and adopt the newest technology. Art and the avant-garde have always gone hand in hand. Here are shining examples of successful U.S. programs for students of digital arts, conservation, and arts and crafts.

Digital Arts

When it comes to new technology, art departments are early adopters. Digital arts — such as animation, video game development, graphic design and visual effects — are attracting more students each year, many of them international.

The School of Visual Arts in New York, which admits students based on their portfolios as well as grades and test scores, has made a name for itself as a premier digital arts program.

John McIntosh, chair of the Computer Art, Computer Animation and Visual Effects Department, said, “We offer a program that only hires working professionals as faculty, that has the highest academic rigor, and that allows students to excel by concentrating on the practice of being an artist for each of their four years.”

Anne Yang, an animation student, said she has gained practical, hands-on experience. She and five classmates collaborated on making a film at the end of their junior year. “Students don’t typically get that experience,” Yang said. Their two-minute animated short, *Fright Shift*, about a ghost hunter afraid of ghosts, was a hit with audiences.

Art Conservation

Most conservation programs in the U.S. have catered to advanced-degree students, but a growing number now reach out to undergraduates as well. New Mexico State University in Albuquerque began offering a bachelor’s degree in museum conservation in 2005. Director Silvia Marinas-Feliner said interest in art conservation may have something to do with the popularity of forensic science on such television shows as *CSI: Crime Scene Investigation*. Museum conservationists are investigators too, said Marinas-Feliner, only instead of autopsying bodies, they try to uncover the history of the object.

“Things deteriorate and need to be preserved, especially with natural disasters,” she said.

One of her former students, Lyndy Bush, works at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History in Washington. “I’m conserving botanical specimens that were damaged [by Hurricane Sandy] while they were out on loan,” Bush said. “The idea of a career in art that incorporates science and skill was what made me fall in love with the field.”

Students learn conservation techniques in small classes (no more than 12 students). The cross-disciplinary curriculum requires study in art history, fine arts, archaeology and hard science. The program even encourages students to study entomology so they become familiar with the bugs they might find in an artifact that needs restoring.

Arts and Crafts

American arts and crafts schools offer traditional disciplines such as glassblowing, metalworking, ceramics and woodworking. Curricula can reflect local art traditions, according to Christine Havice, director of the School of Art at Kent State University, pointing to basketweaving and rug-making in the Southwest and industrialized arts at her own school in Ohio.

Some schools may shy away from adapting technology in deference to “the old ways” of preserving the past, but that is not the case at the Appalachian Center for Craft, a satellite campus of Tennessee Tech University in Cookeville, Tennessee. Jeff Adams, the center’s director, said his students employ Computer-Aided Design, 3-D printers and computerized looms to preserve and advance the treasures of that mountain region.

The center teaches new ways to apply skills. Engineering and ceramics students work hand in hand on one project in sub-Saharan Africa, with the engineers designing water-filtration systems and the ceramics students making clay water-filtration devices.

“It’s about what they want to do with the skills they’re learning here, not just about how to produce things for sale,” Adams said. ■

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

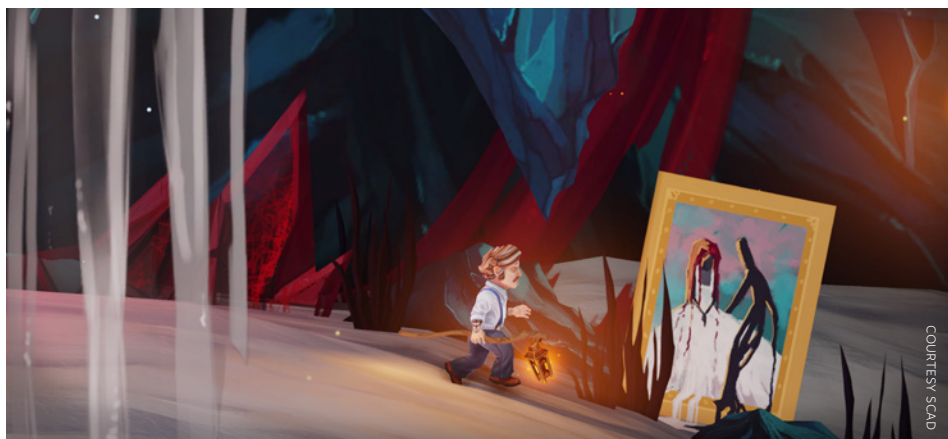
AUSTIN ●; SAVANNAH ●; ALBUQUERQUE ●; KENT ●; COOKEVILLE ●; LOS ANGELES ●; NASHVILLE ●; NEW ORLEANS ●; WASHINGTON ●; NEW YORK ●; CHICAGO ●



SILVIA MARINAS-FELINER

Museum conservation students at New Mexico State University put their restoration skills to the test.

HOW to Your 5 Steps to U.S. Study



A panel from *Lost in Thought*, a game developed by SCAD students that shared top honors at 2013's E3 trade show.

Huge, Geek Moment

The Electronic Entertainment Expo (E3) trade show is the World Cup, Olympics and Super Bowl rolled into one for the 50,000 video gamers, designers, programmers and marketers from 120 countries who throng to Los Angeles each year. But the excitement isn't confined to the convention hall. Global gamers tune in breathlessly online to await word of the newest gaming advances.

Eight students at Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD) were no exception this June, but they had a special reason for excitement. A video game they developed not only was exhibited at the trade show, but also shared top honors at E3's inaugural College Game Competition. "It was a huge geek moment and an amazing opportunity for them," said Tina O'Hailey, dean of SCAD's School of Digital Media.

Most game designers can expect to go their whole career without having the opportunity to showcase a game of their own at E3, said Luis Cataldi, head of SCAD's game development program.

The students' visually stunning, side-scrolling PC game *Lost in Thought* follows a therapist as he travels through his patients' minds to heal them.

More than 380 U.S. schools offer coursework in computer and video game design. In 2013, SCAD's program was ranked by The Princeton Review as one of the nation's top programs. The college granted 85 degrees in interactive design and game development in 2012.

Band Camp Revisited

Some Columbia College Chicago students refer to it as "Band Camp." Like Nashville, Tennessee; New Orleans; and Austin, Texas, the Windy City of Chicago is known for its vibrant music scene. The city is a playground for the nearly 11,000 students at Columbia College Chicago, the country's largest arts and media college.

Come summertime, some Columbia musicians and aspiring record producers get to attend what they fondly call "Band Camp." Others know it as the school's selective Summer Music Immersion Program. Students from three Columbia departments — music, arts management and acoustics — join forces for an intensive week of beats, bass and branding. The result: a professional-quality, extended play (EP) record and a one-night-only showcase at a popular live music venue.

Nate Green, a recent graduate, was a repeat camper. "It's a lot of fun, but extremely hard. It's the most real-world experience in my field one can get while still being at school," he said.

A local music-industry veteran helps the students compose songs, mix them and market the resulting album.

Although music-technology programs have cropped up at colleges around the country, Columbia sets itself apart as the only undergraduate program to offer a bachelor of science degree in acoustics.

Department chairman Pantelis Vassilakis said: "We're at the intersection of sound as music, sound as business, sound as physics and sound as perception." ■

1 Research. Eighteen months before your projected enrollment, begin your research. Why do you want to study in the U.S.? Where will you fit in? Will you need financial assistance? What are the application deadlines? Identify sources of financial aid and prepare for standardized tests such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test. You might be asked to take an English language proficiency test. To begin, go to your nearest EducationUSA Center (www.EducationUSA.state.gov).

2 Apply. Include an original transcript or certified copy of your academic records sent by your secondary school, as well as your standardized test scores. Submit recommendation letters from people who know you well: your principal, counselor, tutor, teacher, coach or job supervisor. Your recommenders must assess your potential to do well in college. Include a personal essay; it's often one of the most important parts of your application.

3 Finance. While the cost of living varies, studying in the U.S. can be affordable and yield high returns on your investment. Start your financial planning early. If you have good grades, think about applying for an international student scholarship. Applications for financial aid go together with applications for admission.

4 Student Visa. Become familiar with the student visa requirements in your country and allow time to prepare your application. You need an admission letter and a certificate of eligibility for nonimmigrant student status from a U.S. institution before you can apply for a visa. The U.S. Department of State issues visas in U.S. embassies and consulates. Visit www.travel.state.gov for information about visas for non-U.S. citizens who study in the U.S.

5 Prepare to Depart. In planning your move to the United States, get help from an EducationUSA Advising Center in your country and from the international student adviser at your chosen U.S. school. Advisers and students who have returned from the U.S. can prepare you for new experiences and challenges. Discuss changes from your home environment, academic systems and expectations, housing and coping in a new cultural setting.

Branching Out Through STEM

LUCY HOOD

Shu Zhu came to the United States from Qingdao, China, six years ago as many international students do, planning to prepare for a career in business. But at North Carolina State University she discovered one of the glories of the U.S. system of higher education: the ability undergraduates have to explore options and change majors.

She got an early opportunity to work in a research laboratory under the tutelage of an engineering professor, alongside graduate students and postdoctoral fellows, all searching for breakthroughs in chemical and biomedical engineering.

Zhu soon switched majors to chemical engineering and now is pursuing a doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, an Ivy League school in Philadelphia. She said the beauty of her educational path was that she could change her mind.

She credits the engineering professor, Michael Dickey, with encouraging her to excel. Even when she had “some crazy idea,” she said, “he would never say, ‘You cannot do this.’ He would always say, ‘You should try.’”

Dickey, an associate professor in the Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, was honored in 2012 as one of North Carolina State’s outstanding teachers. He regularly puts undergraduates to work on lab projects, which include developing novel nanofabrication techniques and stretching liquid metals into forms that can hold their shape at room temperatures.

He also has a gift for explaining things. Discussing why aluminum and copper make such good electrical conductors, he said it’s because of their “good thermal properties — when you sit on metal bleachers it feels really cold because they are removing heat from your body really fast.”

One of his favorite metals is gallium, a liquid metal with a thick, paint-like consistency. Dickey has found that by mixing gallium with indium, the resulting alloy can be stretched into electrical wires. His team has put gallium through myriad tests, printing it in 3-D fashion, encasing it in rubbery materials, twisting it into different configurations and stretching it.

The team made ear phones that extend 10 times their original length. “The sound quality doesn’t change at all,” Dickey said, “because it’s such a good conductor of electricity.”

Dickey focuses on new materials. Nylon was once a major breakthrough in material science, as was silicon. Dickey’s gallium-based alloy could prove to be the next. Potential applications include antennas, clothing, wallpaper, even newspapers.

Dickey’s lab, which has captured the attention of private industry, is typical of American higher-education programs in **science, technology, engineering and math**, or STEM.

In addition to new materials, popular STEM fields for students include computer science, environmental conservation and 3-D printing, as well as fields related to providing the planet with food and energy.

International Attraction

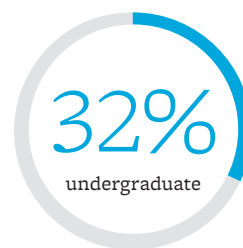
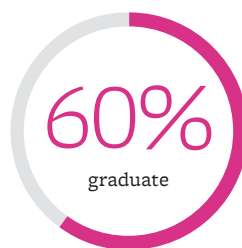
The U.S. is the Number 1 destination for foreign students interested in studying science and engineering at the postsecondary level, according to the National Science Board.

At the undergraduate level, 32 percent of international students are enrolled in a STEM-related field. At the graduate level, roughly 60 percent of international students are pursuing STEM degrees. Two-thirds of them come from India and China. Foreign students seek out U.S. programs, educators say, for the high-quality education and meaningful research in state-of-the-art labs.

U.S. college life affords students opportunities to branch out and take courses in political science, entrepreneurship and the humanities. “It’s both the technical depth of what we do in the STEM fields,” said Charles Thorpe, provost at Clarkson University in New York, and “embedding that in a liberal arts education.” Living in dorms, leading student organizations and attending sporting events, he said, are important parts of a U.S. education.

In secondary school, Zhu, 22, learned lots of physics and math, “but wasn’t really enjoying it.” Students spent long hours solving problems and other exercises in preparation for China’s tough college entrance exam. “It wasn’t interesting scientific knowledge,” she said. Her attitude changed in Michael Dickey’s lab and so did her life trajectory. ■

International Students in STEM fields



STEM Standouts

The U.S. offers rich opportunities to study science, technology, engineering and math. These schools are the tip of the iceberg.

St. Olaf College

Located in Northfield, Minnesota, St. Olaf College has a renowned choir but is also a prodigious incubator of engineers and scientists. It ranks in the top 10 among four-year colleges in producing future Ph.D.s. Forty percent of its 3,000 students major in math, chemistry, biology, computer science or psychology.

In tandem with its STEM programs, St. Olaf emphasizes environmental conservation. Everything, from the food students eat, to the construction of buildings, to the curriculum itself, is guided by an appreciation for science and an effort to reduce man's footprint on the planet. Scientists there work to reduce toxic waste associated with lab work.

The crown jewel of the environmental efforts is Regents Hall, a state-of-the-art science building that meets the strictest criteria established by the U.S. Green Building Council.

The college requires all students to take at least two science classes. A newly developed course promises nonscience majors an understanding of the science behind issues at the forefront of public debate today.

"We have the best of both worlds," said Matthew Richey, associate dean for natural sciences and mathematics, with an elite program that prepares those future Ph.D.s but also provides other students a deeper understanding of math and science than the typical liberal-arts student gets in college.

University of California, San Diego

In Professor Darren Lipomi's nanoengineering lab at the University of California, San Diego, students from Belarus, Thailand and Mexico are part of the research team working on solar energy — specifically, the pursuit of less expensive and less brittle solar panels.

That diversity is the norm in cutting-edge research settings, said the young chemical engineer. "People from different cultures have different approaches to similar problems, and if you're in the room together, somebody will come up with a solution," he said.

A normal solar cell is made of silicon, which is easily damaged in inclement weather. Lipomi is taking the silicon out and replacing it with a plastic material that's not only more robust, but more economical.

Clarkson University

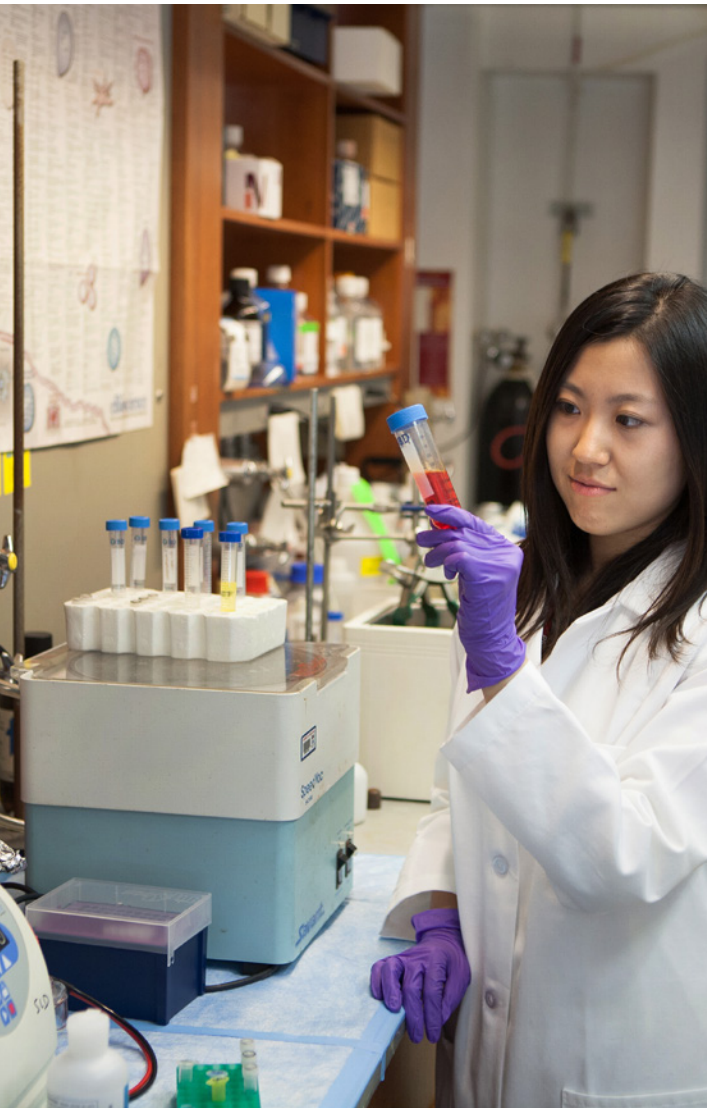
Located near the Canadian border in Potsdam, New York, Clarkson University is known for its engineering programs and for graduating students who make higher starting salaries than their counterparts from Harvard University.

Last year, 10 percent of the school's 3,604 students were foreign nationals, many enrolled in STEM programs and learning entrepreneurship along with scientific research.

"Our model is taking the innovator by the hand through the commercialization process," said Matthew Draper, deputy director of the Shipley Center for Innovation. The center helps students with intellectual property rights, marketing research, branding, beta testing, fundraising and revenue generation. These are daunting steps that scientists find difficult to maneuver, Draper said.

Since 2010, the center has helped 57 startups, with 158 more in the pipeline. It helped Dami Adepoju, a recent Clarkson graduate from Abuja, Nigeria, break into the shoe business. Adepoju designed a four-way zipper that transforms one shoe into three, giving people with limited resources diverse styles.

Experts at the Shipley Center helped Adepoju come up with a 3-D model for his invention and build a market. They connected him with cobblers, built the zipper to his specifications and helped with pre-incorporation and partnership agreements. From Nigeria, Adepoju now runs Fini Shoes and plans to sell worldwide. ■



©D.A. PETERSON

Above: Shu Zhu, in a lab at the University of Pennsylvania, found that her educational plans took an unexpected turn; left: Michael Dickey displays an antenna made from a gallium-based alloy.

COURTESY MICHAEL DICKEY

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

PHILADELPHIA ●; NORTHFIELD ●; SAN DIEGO ●; POTSDAM ●

From Africa to Arizona

GRETCHEN KELL



Gamu Tavaziva saw the failure of hospitals in Zimbabwe as “a call for me to pursue medicine.”

to educate 15,000 talented young people in 10 years. It would help those with financial hardship and a “give back” ethos and prepare them to be leaders.

The program’s focus is Africa, which is growing economically and politically, but has the world’s lowest education enrollment rates and a young population. (Sixty percent of Africans are under age 25.)

Tavaziva didn’t need to be told twice. He filled out an application at the U.S. Embassy and weeks later got an email notifying him he’d been selected as a MasterCard Foundation scholar at Arizona State University (ASU). “I didn’t know whether to cry or jump. It was 11 p.m., and I woke everyone up. We all celebrated,” he said.

Arriving in Arizona later that year, Tavaziva saw more than 60,000 students moving about the Tempe campus of the nation’s largest public university and found it “kind of scary, but at the same time exciting. I told myself I’d meet so many people, make so many connections.”

He adjusted to dormitory life, challenging courses, his first “C” grade, worries about speaking English with an accent, and new foods — Mexican was a hit, but not hamburgers. A biochemistry major, Tavaziva jumped at the chance to do research in order to mimic the process of a spider’s production of silk.

He found college football equally exciting. “I’d always been an admirer of American football,” he said. “I’d watched a lot back home, but seeing it in person was one of the best experiences of my life.”

Jenny Brian, who taught Tavaziva in a freshman seminar, said he is “smart, funny, polite and dedicated.”

“Gamu thinks deeply about topics and has a strong sense of social justice and equity,” said Meggan Madden, director of the MasterCard program at ASU. She said Tavaziva was chosen not only for his academic skills, but because he “dreams big” and is motivated to make his dreams a reality.

Tavaziva plans to return to Zimbabwe with his degree. “I just love my country so much,” he said, “and I’m obliged to help in rebuilding it again.” ■

Even as a child in Zimbabwe, Gamuchirai Clinton Tavaziva wanted to be a doctor. “Gamu” played with living things, pretending birds were patients, and examined the skeletons of dead lizards outside his home in Harare, the country’s largest city.

But after secondary school, his goal of getting a medical education in the United States and returning to Zimbabwe with that expertise looked out of reach. The price tag was too high for his family, even with financial aid.

Those who had known Tavaziva, now 20, as a teen had always admired the shy science whiz with a passion for helping others. His grades and leadership skills earned him the title of “head boy,” or student president.

An adviser from the U.S. Achievers Program — part of a U.S. Department of State Education USA initiative in Zimbabwe — urged Tavaziva to apply for a new, \$500 million MasterCard Foundation Scholars Program. The program planned

Attention, Class

LAUREN MONSEN

One hundred students from across Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan spent four weeks recently at Indiana University’s Kelley School of Business, where they developed business plans and marketing strategies.

For some, U.S. teaching methods — designed to encourage critical thinking through lively classroom discussions — came as a revelation.

It was “not considered disrespectful to ask questions of your professors,” said an amazed Sara Bisharat of Jordan.

“The [Indiana] professors grab your attention,” said Haseeb Rahman of Afghanistan. “You feel like you’re engaged and involved.”

Sara Jamil of Pakistan found peer discussion helpful. “I got an opportunity to listen to the perspectives of people of varied nationalities on one topic,” she said. “It was a wonderful learning experience.”

During the program, sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company and the U.S. Department of State, Professor Chris Cook pointed out problems with some of the business plans. “I usually asked students to provide more hard data and challenged all their assumptions,” he said. “I’d send them to the CIA [World Factbook] website, because it has phenomenal data, and to the World Bank [data] website, among other sources. Indiana University library data was also available.”

By the end, Cook said, “they were all leaps and bounds ahead of where they were when they first walked in the door.”

Still, “I learned as much as they did,” he said. ■

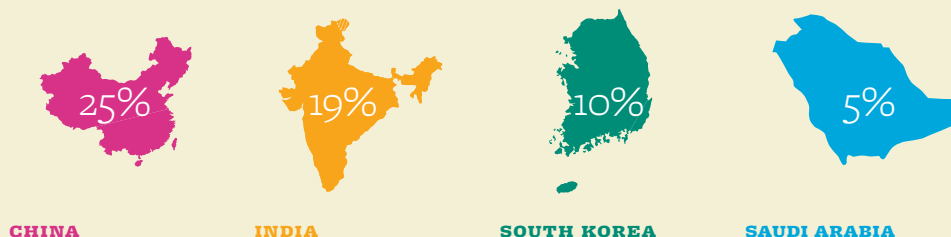
The Welcome Mat Is Out

U.S. colleges and universities attract far more students from abroad than any other country's higher-education institutions — 764,000 of the 4 million international students worldwide. Their ranks have swelled by nearly a third in the past decade, but higher education leaders say they have room for plenty more and they are eager to find them.

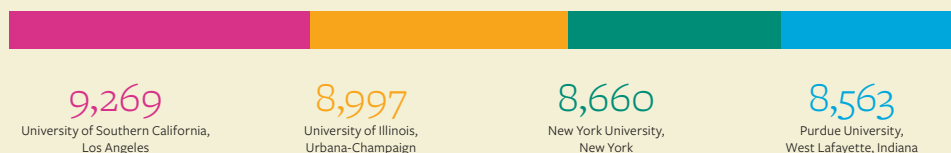
Many U.S. colleges — small and large, public and private — have stepped up their recruitment of students from abroad, according to a survey by higher-education associations. More than half come from China, India and South Korea, but students come from a host of other lands as well, including Saudi Arabia, Canada, Vietnam and Mexico.

Still, only one in 25 college students in the United States is international, compared with one in five in Australia and the United Kingdom. President Obama is a strong backer of efforts to attract more international students and send more American students abroad. His “100,000 Strong in China” initiative aims to quadruple the number of Americans studying in China, while a similar effort is mounted to bring in 100,000 students from Latin America while sending an equal number of Americans to study there.

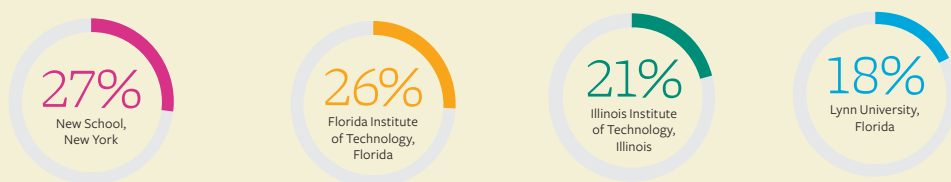
Of All International Students at U.S. Colleges, the Largest Shares Come from ...



Schools with the Largest Number of International Students



Schools with the Largest Shares of International Students



Why These Schools?

Reputation

Matt VanderZalm, spokesman at the University of Illinois, said prestige and low cost of living matter. A reputation “as one of the top destinations for international students perpetuates itself,” he said. Students who hear friends speaking highly of Illinois follow.

Location

Schools on both coasts and in the Midwest draw international students because that's where major cities are concentrated.

Programs

Nearly two-thirds of international students want to study business, engineering or science, so schools that boast strong programs in those areas are popular. Among them: the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Carnegie Mellon University, Purdue University, New York University and the University of California at Los Angeles.

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

LOS ANGELES ●; URBANA-CHAMPAIGN ●; NEW YORK ●; WEST LAFAYETTE ●

4 Myths

Only prestigious universities offer a quality education

There are 4,495 degree-granting institutions in the U.S., according to the National Center for Education Statistics, yet the eyes of overseas students are often fixed on the Ivy League schools. But elite schools set the entrance bar skyhigh and reject most applicants, while quality education is available at many more schools, according to Stefano Papaleo, director of admissions at Lynn University in Florida.

Only rich parents can send children to the U.S.

Public universities charge less tuition than most private schools. Graduate students often qualify for discounts as teaching assistants. More than 500 U.S. scholarships and grants are available to help international students defray costs. (Learn more about them on the Funding for US Study website.) Financial support also may be available in students' home countries.

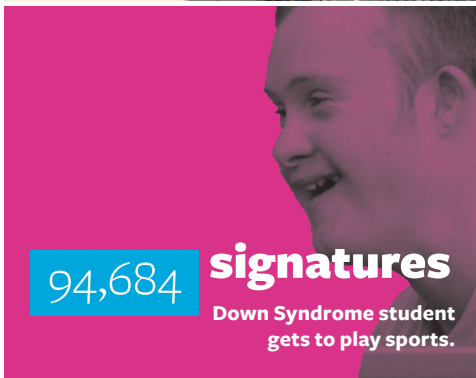
Studying in the U.S. is similar to attending college back home

Students are surprised by differences between classrooms in the United States and in their own home countries, according to Jessica Young, who advises international students at the University of Illinois. It's not just sitting and listening to professors, she said. Asking and answering questions or giving oral presentations affect final grades, so “hone your communication skills, and be prepared for a change in the way you study.”

U.S. campuses are unsafe

Movies and television depict the United States as plagued by violence, but the reality is that crime rates have fallen for years. Most campuses have precautions in place — emergency call boxes, alert systems to warn students of any imminent threat, and shuttle buses or services to escort students at night. In a 2012 poll by i-Graduate, 82 percent of international students said they felt “safe and secure” in the U.S.

Real Change, One Signature at a Time



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Ben Rattray dreamed of being the ultimate establishment man, an investment banker who would wear a double-breasted suit as he walked down Wall Street. But a series of experiences during college led Rattray down an entirely different path.



Today he helps tens of millions of people around the world take on the establishment by exercising a basic American tenet: petitioning for change.

On the website Rattray founded, Change.org, citizens in the United States and countries like India, South Africa and Brazil have fought to give equal access to girls on sports teams,

to battle local corruption and to make one young girl eligible for a lung transplant normally reserved for adults. The site is a platform that allows individuals to petition an array of institutions by collecting the names of supporters online.

With the power of signatures, Change.org says, it is making a difference, helping people win thousands of victories since the site launched in 2007. Big institutions, be they governments or corporations, can seem too powerful for individuals to take on, Rattray said, and "people become apathetic if they think they can't make a difference. The power of individuals is to come together and not work alone. You just have everyday people doing extraordinary things."

Rattray, who attended Stanford University and the London School of Economics, started rethinking his career path when



Trivia Turkey

1863 President Abraham Lincoln made Thanksgiving a national holiday

SOURCE: THE WHITE HOUSE

his brother announced he is gay, but also said that he had been hiding his sexuality out of fear. Rattray said he thought of people, including himself, who had stood by and done nothing to fight for justice and equal treatment. He went to London, read a book a day, and thought about the concept of social change. The end result was the birth of Change.org.

The site's popular petitions often gain media coverage. Fifteen-year-old Julia Bluhm was distressed at the way photographs of girls and women in the popular teen magazine *Seventeen* were being airbrushed to make them look thinner and prettier. Bluhm decided to petition the magazine and collected signatures from as far away as Australia and the Netherlands. "We all know how it can affect a girl's body image and self-esteem," said Bluhm, who lives in Waterville, Maine. Getting more than 84,000 far-flung signatures "kind of opens up the bigger picture and shows how it affects people all over the world."

Bluhm's petition led *Seventeen* to stop altering models' shapes with Photoshop and to publish a "Body Peace Treaty" calling on girls to be confident regardless of their size or shape.

Cynthia Butterworth of Rochester, New York, petitioned to help her sister, who had been the victim of domestic violence and found it would cost \$500 to close the mobile phone account she had shared with her abuser. The phone company responded to Butterworth's petition by agreeing to close the account without a fee and to implement a new policy to help other abuse victims. "It was a huge victory," Butterworth said. "It gives a little person who feels like she has been treated unfairly a huge voice."

People in more than 190 countries have used the petitions, Rattray says.

In India, he said, there has been an explosion of campaigns against corruption through his website. A man in Hardoi, attempting to report alleged corruption to the Regional Transport Office, was asked for a bribe and beaten when he refused — an episode caught on cell phone video. A Change.org petition started by the man and pursued by Indians countrywide led to prosecutions and a stronger anti-corruption policy.

Rattray said Change.org will continue to empower people. As regular people mobilize by petitioning online, he said, he meets people everywhere who have a growing conviction that they really can make a difference. ■ —S.M.

We the People

The White House has a similar petition page online, called **We the People** (<https://petitions.whitehouse.gov>), which allows people to create online petitions on matters involving government action. If a petition attracts 150 signatures in 30 days, it will be searchable on the White House site. If it collects 100,000 signatures during that time, the petition will be reviewed by the Obama administration and a response will be posted. Topics range from gun violence to immigration to beer (and yes, the White House gave in and revealed the official White House beer recipe).



Above: Julia Bluhm (center) and other teens at Hearst Corp. in New York, where Bluhm delivered a petition asking *Seventeen* magazine to stop altering photos. Below: *Seventeen*'s editor-in-chief responded by publishing this letter.



CONNECTING THE DOTS:
WATERVILLE ●; ROCHESTER ●

Trivia Turkey

\$423 average amount spent by shoppers over the Thanksgiving holiday weekend

SOURCE: NATIONAL RETAIL FEDERATION



Redefining Portraiture

Chicago-based artist Lincoln Schatz, who regards traditional portraits as idealized depictions of “a single frozen moment,” is creating portraits by filming subjects.

Schatz mounts cameras at varied heights within a small room to create 360-degree views of his subjects, who perform or speak about their lives while the cameras roll. A computer randomly edits resulting footage and displays it on a screen in a loop, constantly recombining footage such that no two viewings will be the same.

Schatz seeks dynamism by generating unpredictable combinations of camera angles. The artist's *Cube* series (2008) and *Network* series (2012) thus offer shifting perspectives on personality.

“I wanted to get beyond the mythology people create for themselves,” Schatz said. “I ask them: ‘If life is a series of dots on a line, how does your story start? What’s the first dot for you?’” But he doesn’t allow his subjects’ answers to define their portraits, instead working to “get them beyond their self-images or public brands to understand themselves in a new and different way.”

The *Cube* portraits (commissioned by the Hearst Corporation to celebrate the 75th anniversary of *Esquire* magazine) focus on 40 of the 75 most influential people of the 21st century, as determined by the magazine’s editors. Who made the cut? Actor George Clooney, basketball star LeBron James, Craigslist founder Craig Newmark, regenerative-medicine specialist Anthony Atala, fashion designer Marc Jacobs, foreign-policy expert (and now U.S. ambassador to the U.N.) Samantha Power, heart surgeon Mehmet Oz and architect Santiago Calatrava, among others.

Portrait subjects entered a transparent, 10-foot-by-10-foot cube in which they spent 45 minutes doing anything they chose, as long as it reflected their own sense of their personalities. The portraits were filmed at Hearst headquarters in New York; *Esquire* editor-in-chief David Granger attended every sitting.

One subject created quite a stir, Granger said: “We didn’t publicize it, but when Clooney came, word leaked out through the building. At first, there were a few people — mostly women — milling around. Pretty soon, 300 people had gathered.”

Newmark worked on a laptop computer, resolving customer-service issues for Craigslist users. James played a basketball-themed video game and became so absorbed that he overstayed his time limit. Atala — whose work involves growing new human cells, tissues and organs — treated the cube itself as an organ, trying to coax it to life by plastering images of cells all over its walls. Jacobs brought his yoga teacher and had a yoga session.

Clooney danced with women (he specified that no models or actresses be recruited), twirling in succession Schatz’s mother, several Hearst Corporation employees and TV journalist Gayle King. He wanted “something to do ... instead of just standing around,” Schatz explained.



COURTESY LINCOLN SCHATZ

When LeBron James arrived for his *Cube* portrait session, “he was in his early 20s — a kid, really,” said David Granger. “Of course, kids like to play video games.”

The resulting portraits are “dreamlike,” Schatz said, in part because they are silent.

They are more abstract and painterly than his subsequent *Network* series, which includes audio of subjects’ voices. In these, Schatz focuses on Americans whom he sees as leaders or innovators. Comprising 89 portraits, the series includes former Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, Google Inc. vice president (and so-called “father of the Internet”) Vint Cerf, public radio journalist Cokie Roberts and America Online founder Steve Case. They talk about their childhoods, about forces that they believe shaped them.

The *Cube* and *Network* series were acquired by the Smithsonian Institution’s National Portrait Gallery. But Schatz has created video portraits for private collectors as well. The genre requires artist and subject to “let go and let something happen,” he said, and the process is liberating.

“We are all polyfaceted; there are multiple ways we can be seen and interpreted. At the root of all this is getting people to self-explore.” ■ —L.M.



Watch!

To view the video portrait of **LeBron James**, scan the QR code with your phone.



CONNECTING THE DOTS: CHICAGO ●; NEW YORK ●



Trivia Turkey

4,000 + paintings by Norman Rockwell, including *Freedom from Want*, illustrating a Thanksgiving dinner

SOURCE: NORMAN ROCKWELL MUSEUM



IMAGE COMPOSITE FROM LINCOLN SCHATZ'S MULTIMEDIA VIDEO PIECE "PORTRAIT OF SERVING ABROAD," A PART OF THE SERVING ABROAD ... THROUGH THEIR EYES PROJECT, COURTESY ART IN EMBASSIES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Through Their Eyes

In 2012, members of the U.S. military and foreign service submitted photographs from their duty abroad to a jury of experts. Their submissions began a project sponsored by the U.S. departments of State and Defense to mark Veterans Day, observed each year on the 11th of November.

The jury of photographers, curators and prominent Americans, including former secretaries of state Madeleine Albright and Colin Powell, selected the best entries. Artist Lincoln Schatz then created composite still images from the top photos.

The images convey "the complex realities of serving abroad," Schatz said, as well as the "immense complexity of hope, life, hardship and loss. ... Looking at the world through their eyes, we see the photographers' human experience and wonder how we would navigate were we there."

Seen here is a composite merging three of the photographs.

The dominant photo (taken by Manuel J. Martinez) depicts an Iraqi father pausing from his conversation with U.S. soldiers to share a moment with his daughter, at his home in the Jefmilla neighborhood of Ghazaliyah, Iraq. A background photo (taken by Jeremy Lock) shows U.S. soldiers, with no date or place indicated; and another background photo (taken by Alvin Williams Jr.) shows U.S. Marines setting up a bivouac, to assist victims of a landslide on the island of Leyte in the Philippines.

8 million 5- and 6-year-olds who might draw a turkey by tracing their fingers on paper and coloring it in

Trivia Turkey



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Education for All

JUDITH HEUMANN

Judith Heumann is the State Department's special adviser for international disability rights.

Growing up in the New York City borough of Brooklyn,

I wasn't allowed to go to school until fourth grade because I used a wheelchair and was unable to walk.

But my parents were adamant that I get an education equal to my brothers' so I could support myself if I never married (women were not typically breadwinners back then). They teamed up with other parents to force some of the local secondary schools to become accessible to students with disabilities. Later, I battled successfully to be the first person in a wheelchair to teach in New York and taught there for three years.

Education, including the higher education described on pages 14–23, is a great equalizer: It opens opportunities for girls and boys, for disadvantaged people and especially for people, like me, who have disabilities.

Hamza Jaka and Amber Buckley-Shaklee, two students with disabilities, worked as interns at the State Department this year. Overall, their stories indicate that inclusive education is moving forward.

Both Hamza and Amber have always attended integrated schools, as required under laws that didn't exist when I was in school. Hamza, now an undergraduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, was resented by peers who thought the accommodations he received (such as having a computer for spelling tests) were unfair. And Amber, now a graduate student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, had friends at nearby schools who were told they could come to school, but only if they didn't bring their wheelchairs.

Parents and students need to know their rights. In the U.S. there are Parent Information Centers that help. Also, after years of implementation of our laws, more students with disabilities are graduating from secondary school and entering work or higher education.

We have come a long way since I had polio in 1949, and we have far to go. Our laws are not always enforced as they should be. As I work for equality and the advancement of human rights, I want to teach this lesson: People with disabilities should have the same rights and opportunities as all people. Granted these, we can and do improve our communities, our country and the world. ■

CONNECTING THE DOTS:

BERKELEY ●; URBANA-CHAMPAIGN ●

Resources

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all about english



AIRBRUSH | to paint or treat (something, such as a photograph) with an airbrush, especially to make improvements, p. 25

ARRAY | ...a group of devices that together form a unit..., p. 24

BOAST | ... to have (something that is impressive), p. 23

CASUAL | happening by chance; not planned or expected..., p. 7

CERAMICS | the art of making things out of clay..., p. 18

CONFER | ... to give (something, such as a degree, award, title or right) to someone or something, pp. 14, 15

DAMPEN | ...to make (something) less strong or active..., p. 8

DOCTORAL | of or relating to the highest degree that is given by a university, pp. 8, 14, 20

DYNAMISM | energy and a strong desire to make something happen, p. 26

ESTABLISHMENT | ... the people in business, government, etc., who have power over the other people in a society..., p. 24

EXPERTISE | special skill or knowledge; the skill or knowledge an expert has, p. 22

HANDS-ON | gained by actually doing something rather than

learning about it from books, lectures, etc..., pp. 17, 18

JULIENNE | cut into long, thin strips, p. 11

LANDFILL | ...an area where waste is buried under the ground, p. 11

LEAPS AND BOUNDS | very quickly and greatly, p. 22

MAINSTREAM | the thoughts, beliefs and choices that are accepted by the largest number of people, p. 6

MIMIC | to copy (someone or someone's behavior or speech), especially for humor..., p. 22

MYTHOLOGY | ... ideas that are believed by many people but that are not true, p. 26

PARDON | to officially say that someone who is guilty of a crime will be allowed to go free and will not be punished..., p. 5

PELLET | a small, hard ball of food, medicine, etc. ..., p. 11

PERPETUATE | to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue, p. 23

PROFICIENCY | good at doing something : skillful, p. 19

QUEASY | having a sick feeling in the stomach; suffering from nausea..., p. 5

SELF-ESTEEM | a feeling of having respect for yourself and your abilities, p. 25

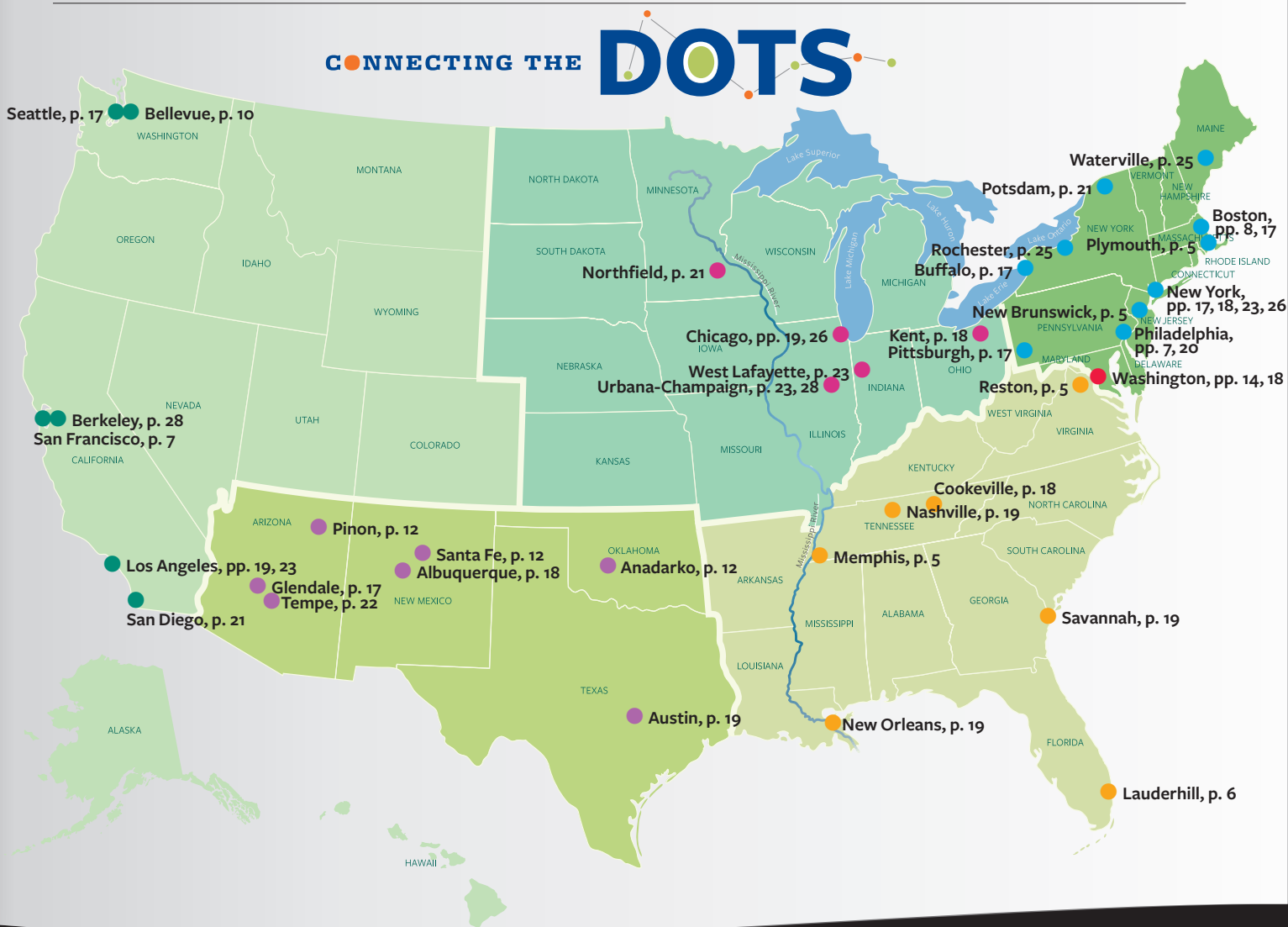
SUPERMARKET | a store where customers can buy a variety of foods and usually household items, pp. 11, 13

UNDERPINNINGS | to strengthen or support (something) from below, p. 5

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CONNECTING THE

DOTS



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on America | online | all the time



Embassy of the United States of America



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS